

# Markdown Cheatsheet

[Jump to bottom](#)

Adam Pritchard edited this page on 28 Mar · 97 revisions

This is intended as a quick reference and showcase. For more complete info, see [John Gruber's original spec](#) and the [Github-flavored Markdown info page](#).

Note that there is also a [Cheatsheet specific to Markdown Here](#) if that's what you're looking for. You can also check out [more Markdown tools](#).

## Table of Contents

[Headers](#)

[Emphasis](#)

[Lists](#)

[Links](#)

[Images](#)

[Code and Syntax Highlighting](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[Tables](#)

[Blockquotes](#)

[Inline HTML](#)

[Horizontal Rule](#)

[Line Breaks](#)

[YouTube Videos](#)

## Headers

# H1

## H2

### H3

#### H4

##### H5

##### H6

Alternatively, for H1 and H2, an underline-ish style:

Alt-H1

=====

Alt-H2

-----

# H1

---

## H2

---

### H3

#### H4

##### H5

###### H6

Alternatively, for H1 and H2, an underline-ish style:

# Alt-H1

---

## Alt-H2

---

## Emphasis

---

Emphasis, aka italics, with *asterisks* or underscores.

Strong emphasis, aka bold, with **asterisks** or **underscores**.

Combined emphasis with ***asterisks and underscores***.

Strikethrough uses two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~

Emphasis, aka italics, with *asterisks* or *underscores*.

Strong emphasis, aka bold, with **asterisks** or **underscores**.

Combined emphasis with ***asterisks and underscores***.

Strikethrough uses two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~

# Lists

---

(In this example, leading and trailing spaces are shown with with dots: ·)

1. First ordered list item
2. Another item
- \* Unordered sub-list.
1. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number
- 1. Ordered sub-list
4. And another item.

··You can have properly indented paragraphs within list items. Notice the blank line above, and the leading spaces (at least one, but we'll use three here to also align the raw Markdown).

··To have a line break without a paragraph, you will need to use two trailing spaces.··

··Note that this line is separate, but within the same paragraph.··

··(This is contrary to the typical GFM line break behaviour, where trailing spaces are not required.)

- \* Unordered list can use asterisks
- Or minuses
- + Or pluses

1. First ordered list item
2. Another item
- Unordered sub-list.
1. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number
2. Ordered sub-list
3. And another item.

You can have properly indented paragraphs within list items. Notice the blank line above, and the leading spaces (at least one, but we'll use three here to also align the raw Markdown).

To have a line break without a paragraph, you will need to use two trailing spaces.

Note that this line is separate, but within the same paragraph.

(This is contrary to the typical GFM line break behaviour, where trailing spaces are not required.)

- Unordered list can use asterisks
- Or minuses

- Or pluses

## Links

---

There are two ways to create links.

```
[I'm an inline-style link](https://www.google.com)
```

```
[I'm an inline-style link with title](https://www.google.com "Google's Homepage")
```

```
[I'm a reference-style link][Arbitrary case-insensitive reference text]
```

```
[I'm a relative reference to a repository file](../blob/master/LICENSE)
```

```
[You can use numbers for reference-style link definitions][1]
```

Or leave it empty and use the [link text itself].

URLs and URLs in angle brackets will automatically get turned into links.  
`http://www.example.com` or `<http://www.example.com>` and sometimes `example.com` (but not on Github, for example).

Some text to show that the reference links can follow later.

```
[arbitrary case-insensitive reference text]: https://www.mozilla.org  
[1]: http://slashdot.org  
[link text itself]: http://www.reddit.com
```

[I'm an inline-style link](#)

[I'm an inline-style link with title](#)

[I'm a reference-style link](#)

[I'm a relative reference to a repository file](#)

[You can use numbers for reference-style link definitions](#)

Or leave it empty and use the [link text itself](#).

URLs and URLs in angle brackets will automatically get turned into links.

<http://www.example.com> or <http://www.example.com> and sometimes `example.com` (but not on Github, for example).

Some text to show that the reference links can follow later.

## Images

---

Here's our logo (hover to see the title text):

Inline-style:

```
![alt text](https://github.com/adam-p/markdown-  
here/raw/master/src/common/images/icon48.png "Logo Title Text 1")
```

Reference-style:

```
![alt text][logo]
```

```
[logo]: https://github.com/adam-p/markdown-  
here/raw/master/src/common/images/icon48.png "Logo Title Text 2"
```

Here's our logo (hover to see the title text):



Inline-style:



Reference-style:

## Code and Syntax Highlighting

---

Code blocks are part of the Markdown spec, but syntax highlighting isn't. However, many renderers -- like Github's and *Markdown Here* -- support syntax highlighting. Which languages are supported and how those language names should be written will vary from renderer to renderer. *Markdown Here* supports highlighting for dozens of languages (and not-really-languages, like diffs and HTTP headers); to see the complete list, and how to write the language names, see the [highlight.js demo page](#).

```
Inline `code` has `back-ticks` around` it.
```

Inline code has back-ticks around it.

Blocks of code are either fenced by lines with three back-ticks `````, or are indented with four spaces. I recommend only using the fenced code blocks -- they're easier and only they support syntax highlighting.

```
```javascript  
var s = "JavaScript syntax highlighting";  
alert(s);  
```
```

```
```python  
s = "Python syntax highlighting"  
print s
```

```

```

No language indicated, so no syntax highlighting.  
But let's throw in a **tag**.

```

```
var s = "JavaScript syntax highlighting";  
alert(s);
```

```
s = "Python syntax highlighting"  
print s
```

No language indicated, so no syntax highlighting in Markdown Here (varies on Github).  
But let's throw in a **tag**.

## Footnotes

---

Footnotes aren't part of the core Markdown spec, but they [supported by GFM](#).

Here is a simple footnote<sup>[1]</sup>.

A footnote can also have multiple lines<sup>[2]</sup>.

You can also use words, to fit your writing style more closely<sup>[note]</sup>.

[<sup>1</sup>]: My reference.

[<sup>2</sup>]: Every new line should be prefixed with 2 spaces.

This allows you to have a footnote with multiple lines.

[<sup>note</sup>]:

Named footnotes will still render with numbers instead of the text but allow easier identification and linking.

This footnote also has been made with a different syntax using 4 spaces for new lines.

Renders to:

Here is a simple footnote<sup>[1]</sup>.

A footnote can also have multiple lines<sup>[2]</sup>.

You can also use words, to fit your writing style more closely<sup>[3]</sup>.

- 
- 1. My reference. ↩
  - 2. Every new line should be prefixed with 2 spaces.  
This allows you to have a footnote with multiple lines. ↩
  - 3. Named footnotes will still render with numbers instead of the text but allow easier identification and linking.  
This footnote also has been made with a different syntax using 4 spaces for new lines. ↩

## Tables

---

Tables aren't part of the core Markdown spec, but they are part of GFM and *Markdown Here* supports them. They are an easy way of adding tables to your email -- a task that would otherwise require copy-pasting from another application.

Colons can be used to align columns.

```
Tables	Are	Cool
col 3 is	right-aligned	$1600
col 2 is	centered	$12
zebra stripes	are neat	$1
```

There must be at least 3 dashes separating each header cell. The outer pipes (|) are optional, and you don't need to make the raw Markdown line up prettily. You can also use inline Markdown.

```
Markdown	Less	Pretty
*Still* | `renders` | **nicely**
1 | 2 | 3
```

Colons can be used to align columns.

| Tables        | Are           | Cool   |
|---------------|---------------|--------|
| col 3 is      | right-aligned | \$1600 |
| col 2 is      | centered      | \$12   |
| zebra stripes | are neat      | \$1    |

There must be at least 3 dashes separating each header cell. The outer pipes (|) are optional, and you don't need to make the raw Markdown line up prettily. You can also use inline Markdown.

| Markdown     | Less    | Pretty        |
|--------------|---------|---------------|
| <i>Still</i> | renders | <b>nicely</b> |
| 1            | 2       | 3             |

## Blockquotes

---

> Blockquotes are very handy in email to emulate reply text.  
> This line is part of the same quote.

Quote break.

> This is a very long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure this is long enough to actually wrap for everyone. Oh, you can *put* **Markdown** into a blockquote.

Blockquotes are very handy in email to emulate reply text. This line is part of the same quote.

Quote break.

This is a very long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure this is long enough to actually wrap for everyone. Oh, you can *put* **Markdown** into a blockquote.

## Inline HTML

---

You can also use raw HTML in your Markdown, and it'll mostly work pretty well.

```
<dl>
  <dt>Definition list</dt>
  <dd>Is something people use sometimes.</dd>

  <dt>Markdown in HTML</dt>
  <dd>Does not work very well. Use HTML <em>tags</em>.</dd>
</dl>
```

### Definition list

Is something people use sometimes.



## Markdown in HTML

Does *\*not\** work *\*\*very\*\** well. Use HTML *tags*.

## Horizontal Rule

---

Three or more...

---

Hyphens

\*\*\*

Asterisks

---

Underscores

Three or more...

Hyphens

Asterisks

Underscores

## Line Breaks

---

My basic recommendation for learning how line breaks work is to experiment and discover -- hit <Enter> once (i.e., insert one newline), then hit it twice (i.e., insert two newlines), see what happens. You'll soon learn to get what you want. "Markdown Toggle" is your friend.

Here are some things to try out:

Here's a line for us to start with.

This line is separated from the one above by two newlines, so it will be a  
\*separate paragraph\*.

This line is also a separate paragraph, but...

This line is only separated by a single newline, so it's a separate line in the *\*same paragraph\**.

Here's a line for us to start with.

This line is separated from the one above by two newlines, so it will be a *separate paragraph*.

This line is also begins a separate paragraph, but...

This line is only separated by a single newline, so it's a separate line in the *same paragraph*.

(Technical note: *Markdown Here* uses GFM line breaks, so there's no need to use MD's two-space line breaks.)

## YouTube Videos

They can't be added directly but you can add an image with a link to the video like this:

```
<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?
feature=player_embedded&v=YOUTUBE_VIDEO_ID_HERE
" target="_blank"></a>
```

Or, in pure Markdown, but losing the image sizing and border:

```
[![IMAGE ALT TEXT HERE](http://img.youtube.com/vi/YOUTUBE_VIDEO_ID_HERE/0.jpg)]
(http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YOUTUBE_VIDEO_ID_HERE)
```

Referencing a bug by #bugID in your git commit links it to the slip. For example #1.

License: [CC-BY](#)

▼ Pages 10
Find a Page...
▶ Home
▶ Compatibility
▶ Development Notes
▼ Markdown Cheatsheet
Table of Contents

## Headers

H1

H2

H3

H4

H5

H6

Alt-H1

Alt-H2

Emphasis

Lists

Links

Images

Code and Syntax Highlighting

Footnotes

Tables

Blockquotes

Inline HTML

Horizontal Rule

Line Breaks

YouTube Videos

▶ [Markdown Here Cheatsheet](#)

▶ [Other Markdown Tools](#)

▶ [Press, Posts, Reviews, Etc.](#)

▶ [Reviews](#)

▶ [Tips and Tricks](#)

▶ [Troubleshooting](#)

## Clone this wiki locally

<https://github.com/adam-p/markdown-here.wiki.git>

